Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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TERMS:

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Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insert ed at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twen ty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other udicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, gene rally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent n for publication, must be marked with the number of inser iions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charg ed accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1845, to wit

A.
Dr. A. F. Alexander,
Miss Sarah J. Alexander,
Adam Alexander,
Wm. Alexander,
Ira Alexander,
Dr. M. W. Alexander,
Isaac Adams,

B.
Sarah Beatty,
Sam. Berryhill 2,
Azariah Baily,
Josiah Bradshaw,
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Robt. Buchanan,
Wm. Branson,
James Barnette,
Mr. Brackett,
Stephen M. Boozer,
George Branner,
Wm. S. Banker,

C.
Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court,
Rev. H. B. Cunningham,
V. G. Clarke,
Mrs. Eunice A. Carter,
David F. Cowan,
S. C. Caldwell,

D.
Allen W. Davis,
John S. Davis,
James Dougherty.

E.
James S. Early,
Mr. Erwin,
Alexander Ervin.

F.
R. G. Flannagan.

G.
Rev. John Gifford,
Henry J. Garmon,

H.
Robt. B. Hunter,
James Hipp,
Houston & Grier,
R. M. Herron,
W. H. Hovey 2,
Philo Henderson,

J.
Wm. Johnston,
Wm. Jack,
Mrs. Mary Jones,
Isaac Jones,
James Johnston.
Miss Mary E. Johnston.

K.
Harvey Kennedy.

L.
Mason R. Lyon,
Mrs. E. Lemmonds,
J. M. Long,
M. H. Lemonds,
Josiah G. Lewis,
Daniel Ledwell,
Mrs. Mary Lentile.

M.
Robert McGey,
Hugh McCahan,
James McCay,
W. P. McClelland,
Dr. S. McClanahan
Joseph McCombs,
Thomas Mack,
James McLeod,
B. D. Moutley,
H. K. McDowell,
H. McDowell,
F. H. McDowell,
James C. Moore,
John M. Morris,
A. C. Miller.

O.
Robert Ormand,
J. L. A. Orr & Co.

P.
Joshua Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Peoples,
Franklin Pegues.
Wm. N. Parks,
Benj. Pierce,
O. M. Peck,
Levi Poke,
Miss M. Porter,

R.
C. M. Ray,
Dr. J. M. Ramsey,
Miss Eliz. Ren 2,
Richard Rozzel,
Mary Ann Rankin,
Dr. J. W. Ross.

S.
Cyrus Stinson,
Col. Geo. Smith,
Miss S. Sasberry,
John F. Sellars,
Mrs. E. Sample, or
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Elam M. Spratt,
William Springs,
Maj. Joseph Smith,
James Sloan,
Miss Jane A. Sloan,
Hiram T. Sloan,
Hugh & Eli Stewart.

T.
Thos. Thompson,
James G. Torrence 2,
L. E. Thompson,

W.
Moses C. West 2,
Stephen Wilson,
Richard Warren,
P. J. Wilson,
S. N. Weddington,
Miss L. A. Williams,
Dr. James Wooster,
Dr. E. D. Williamson

T. R. Hughes.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

January 1, 1845. 3w.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

TANNERY FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my residence, I offer for sale my TANNERY in Cheraw, containing forty-five Tanning and four Lime Vats, two Baits and a large Pool, supplied by a never failing spring, a small branch running through the yard. There are on the premises, all necessary and convenient buildings for a large operation in Tanning and Shoe Making. The Vats are now filled. A good supply of Raw Hides on hand, and a large supply of Bark, fully equal to two years consumption. Terms will be made accommodating. If not disposed of at private sale, I will appoint an early period to the highest bidder.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

A small tract of land, adjacent to the town, with good sheds, &c., necessary for Brick making.

ALSO;

A Carriage, but little used and a pair of safe family Horses.

JOSHUA LAZARUS.

Dec. 1844. 92:::3w.

A DESIRABLE
TAVERN FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lately the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rented for one or more years. The Dweling house is a good and convenient one, with all necessary out buildings, with some fifteen acres attached to it. There is also an excellent store House, with lumber House attached, that would also be rented, with the Tavern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or Store is equal if not superior, to any other country stand in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 8 miles directly up the river.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Dec. 20, 1844. 68:::6w.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 93:::r.

The Texas Debate.

SPEECH OF
Mr. Yancey, of Alabama,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of Congress, January 7, 1845, in reply to Mr. Clingman, of N. C., and others. Mr. Clingman had just concluded his speech against annexation, when Mr. YANCEY rose and said:

As parties have risen or fallen upon old domestic issues, animosities have been engendered—prejudices have been formed—acrimonies have been given birth to, which have become so deeply seated that what under other circumstances would have been a *blessing*, has become a *curse* to the country. Instead of testing measures by their effect upon the country, a large portion of the community test them by their contemplated effect *upon party* This has crept into this hall. Men of eminence and ability have indulged in it; and when I got the floor in Committee of the Whole on the sub-treasury bill, I designed to have expresed my regret that the gentleman from Ohio, with so searching an intellect—such powers of sarcasm and wit—so rich a diction and such varied accomplishments, should have lent himself to lower the character of a representative, which he appeared so well able to dignify and adorn. The consequence is we are fast verging to be a nation of embittered partisans, instead of enlightened and generous freemen. In such a state it is to be rejoiced at when a great national question presents itself, which, by its towering greatness, overtops all minor issues—which is so well calculated to purify and elevate the national heart—to call into requisition the nobler qualities of our nature—to create high hopes—to crush beneath its lofty patriotism and undoubted wisdom the contemptible machinations of the mere politician—to rebuke the sordid and grovelling propensities of those who know and feel no impulse but such as draws them irresistibly, a mere bubble in the wake of party! Such is the Texas question. Every party has so hailed it for the last twenty years. Like the star which of old drew the shepherds' attention from their humble pursuits to the manger where slept the Saviour of the world, does this culminate over an infant republic, appealing to us as freemen to forego our wranglings, and to accomplish in harmony the great destiny to which our principles devote us—the spread of the blessings of our liberties.

And this appeal has not been in vain. There are living evidences around us, whose hearts bounded at the first flutter of such a banner. Like to the Jews of old, who kept up intestine feuds during the interval of the Roman assaults, yet flew to the wall when the trump sounded to arms, there are some to whom this question has proved paramount to party ism. There are others who, though still the partisan, yet respect the dignity of the question sufficiently to discuss it as statesmen Not so with the representative from North Carolina, [Mr. Clingman.] With him, the extension of our institutions, the immense effect for weal or wo to be produced upon our commerce, manufacturing, agricultural, and planting interests by the measure—its great bearing upon our military defences—its effect upon the question of slavery—its consequences upon the fate of the Union, a question now engaging the diplomatic abilities of two continents—have not sufficient interest or dignity to draw his intellect or his passions from a research into the causes why a Mr. Rynder visited the White House—why he dined with some other person in the city—why the sailors of the North Carolina voted in the 7th ward instead of Brooklyn!

We form our estimate sir, of persons we have never seen; and I was not, therefore, astonished at this expose of the head and heart of the representative from North Carolinia. In the country I represent, he is looked upon as a betrayer of the trust reposed in his hands. But I do confess to some astonishment when I heard that representative exulting in his triumph over those brother representatives from the South whose most strenuous efforts could not retain the 25th rule, and attributing *to their silence* on its repeal motives which every honorable man among them spurns with scorn, and which could only have found prompting in the heart of one who had given a stab to the institutions of his own land, and wears the garb of its enemy. Such an exulting cry over our failure to retian one barrier erected for the preservation of our property and institutions, is an insult to us in our defeat, which merits the scorn and execration of every honest heart in the South. And even with the estimate of that representative which I had, I was somewhat surprised to hear him recount, with such apparent glee, what he termed the dishonesty of the Senate of N. Carolina. Upon the merits of the case I can pass no verdict. But if it was as represented, would not a truly honorable heart and high toned intellect have shrunk from dragging unnecessarily, and with such apparent gusto, the disgrace of his native State, which he in part represented, before the assembled wisdom of the nation! It is said that the wild deer of the West will turn and gore a wounded companion to death. But it is a brutal instinct; and man shrinks from laying bare the failings of his family. And what does such conduct deserve? I will not determine, but will refer the representative (if ever he reads such a book) to that portion of the Bible where Noah, having fallen naked in his tent, drunk with wine, his son Ham exposed and ridiculed him to his other brothers. They took a garment, and, backing up to the sleeping parent, cast it over him—a mantle of charity to conceal his situation from prying eyes. And Noah, on awaking, cursed Ham, that he should be the servant of servants throughout all time: and fearfully has that curse stuck to his race, who even now dwell in the tents of Shem and Japhet pitched on those shores. How the people of North Carolina will view the conduct of their representative on this occasion, I cannot say; but one thing is certain: that if the spirit of that pure and great patriot, Nathaniel Macon, had been hovering in this hall during the exhibition of the party malignity and unseemly slurs made upon the Old North State, and could have been susceptible of an earthly feeling, that feeling would have been one of unmitigated disgust. I shall be pardoned, then, by this House, if I do not follow into the sinks and purlieus of party the representative from North Carolina, and shall address myself to the question before us.

In the first place, then, of the several propositions which had been committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Y. expressed his preference for that of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Tibbatts.] This proposition met more fully his constitutional view of the subject than any other; it conformed to the very letter as well as the spirit of the constitution. He referred to the articles of the old confederacy, which, he said, had been found to confer too few powers upon the general government; that they were too circumscribed and limited to give that efficiency, energy, and scope to the government which the people desired. Mr. Y. referred to and read from the eleventh article of the confederation which provided for the admission of Canada into the confederacy upon her assenting thereto, and for the admission of other colonies only on the agreement thereto of nine States. Mr. Y. went into an examination of that part of the proceedings of the convention which resulted in the transforming the article which he had read into the article as it is now found in the constitution, mentioning the rejection by the convention of the proposition of Mr. Randolph, which expressly prohibited the admission of other territory than that within the boundary of the republic, &c. The history (said Mr. Y.) of this article, when they went back to its root, was that Congress, even under the articles of the confederation, had power to admit one foreign State, and that the constitution being adopted for the purpose of giving a more perfect union and a larger power to the government, the former specific article had been enlarged into a general article, not confined to one State, but a general, unlimited power, viz: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." There was no limit to that clause but the good sense of the people of this republic, and the character of the State, viz: that it shall be republican. This voting down the proposition of Mr. Randolph, and inserting the existing clause in the constitution, proved conclusively that Congress had unlimited power to admit new States, from whatever territory, into the Union. The proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky met this very letter, and, what was better, it met the very spirit of the constitution. By this proposition, we got possession of all the territory of Texas, by Texas ceding her territory to us, as had been done by other States, and the constitutional power of which no gentleman could question. This proposition, therefore, it struck him, was perfectly within the purview and spirit of the constitution, and hence he preferred it. And let him say to his friends on this floor, although they might have partiality for other propositions, and might think that Congress could admit territory into the Union, (as it was his impression they could, and that a long train of reasoning could prove it,) still the power to admit Texas as a State was obvious. The proposition of the gentleman needed a shorter train of argument to support it, and nothing but sophistry and fallacy could deny it.

Considering the character for intelligence and enlarged views of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. WINTHROP,] Mr. Y. had been perfectly astounded to hear him yesterday declare that the constitution of the country was only designed to operate upon the territory then held by the people who found it. If it was not disrespectful to the gentleman, he must say that that view was too narrow-minded for any body who pretended to enlarged views of statesmanship If it was so, where, he would ask, were Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas? Were they not constitutionally in the Union? And yet they were admitted out of territory not within the limits of the confederacy when the constitution was framed. The gentleman said that the limits of the confederacy were not to be extended! As far as his (Mr. Y.'s) reading went, there had been only two instances where Secretaries of State of this government had made treaties by which the territory and the people of this government were ceded away to a foreign country, and those two secretaries had come from the State which the gentleman in part represented. Where the limits of the country were drawn in, and our people were transferred to a foreign power, it had been under the auspices of those distinguished gentlemen from Massachusetts, the State which the gentleman represented. Why, sir, said Mr Y., are their hearts so small, their views of liberty so narrow and contracted, that they held that it could not go beyond the confines of the territory we owned when the constitution was framed? Or, rather did it not rise from that old federal leaven which was still existing, and which had been received into another party subsisting at the present day, with the mere change of name? It must belong to that old spirit which would impair the freedom of the great mass, and narrow down the limits of liberty.

2 If the constitutional point was settled that we could admit new States into our Union, then the only question to consider was, what is its bearing on the national honor? I respect the gentlemen who urge this objection, (said Mr Y.) The honor of the nation is the brightest jewel it possesses.—It is its character abroad; and it should be stickled for and contended for as strenuously as he who loved honor himself would contend for in his own case.

Mr. Y. would not argue the question of re-annexation. There might be some doubts upon that point; but there could not be as to the view he took of the subject. By the treaty of 1819, if we had any rights in Texas, we ceded them to Spain.—The government of Spain, however, did not perfect its title; for immediately after, the people of Texas, refusing allegiance to Spain, had risen in arms against her, and said that they could not be ceded away as beasts of the field. Texas, therefore, remonstrating, resisted Spain's taking possession of her, and in that state of resistance continued till 1824; when, in connection with other revolted provinces, she formed the confederacy of 1824 under the title "The united Mexican State." The rights of the people of Texas, under the treaty of 1803, (Mr. Y. contended,) could not be compromised without their own consent; they had not consented: that treaty guarantied that they should be admitted into the Union to enjoy all the rights and privileges of the people of the Union: we could not cede her away, nor could Spain take possession of her In that view of the case she entered the confederacy of 1824, an unfettered power; that confederacy threw her back on her original sovereignty, and she was now sovereign.

Even if the title by which the people of Texas had been conveyed by us to Spain had been good, Spain had not given it binding force by taking possession thereof; but, on the contrary, she had confirmed their independence by its recognition in 1836. In the formation of that confederacy, she had agreed to articles similar to those of our constitution; according to one of them, the confederacy was never to be dissolved. But in 1834, the history of Mexico and Texas told them that a military usurper did dissolve them; that he drove the representatives of the united Mexican States from their hall by arms; that he established a central military despotism. What had these abused Texans then done? No sooner had the confederacy been violently dissolved by the act of Santa Anna, then they made a provisional government, unfurled the constitution of 1824 on their banner, and endeavored to re-establish the government which she had originally established. They acted in a mild and conservative spirit; and their conduct in this matter Mr. Y. referred to as containing a conclusive refutation of the charge of disorganization and anarchy that had been made against her. Texas having invited the citizens of Mexico to the defence of the constitution of 1824, and finding that they would not rally, did—what? She took light by our example. She, composed in great part of the citizens of this country, whose fathers fought for the principles of '76, went to the defence of liberty. They had here learned that every nation had the right to dissolve the bands which bound them, when they become subversive of their liberty.

Thrown back on her original sovereignty, whence sprung the right of Mexico? It was not to be found in the law of nations, for she never had perfected her title, either by arms or diplomatic policy Texas, then, was sovereign and independent; and, as an independent State, had a right to treat with us. For eight years she had gone on exercising the rights of sovereignty, and governing herself as an enlightened nation, sending ministers to the civilized nations of the world, and forming treaties of amity and commerce with them, and even performing the highest act of sovereignty—that of making a treaty of boundary with this nation. Texas was sovereign, and free to make an alliance with us, unless this government was estopped from doing so by some treaty between us and Mexico, preventing us from entering into an alliance with a nation at war with us. Mr Y. went on to argue that no such prohibition existed, and contended that there had been no actual war between Mexico and Texas since the battle of San Jacinto. The few predatory incursions of Mexicans into Texas since that time could not be called a war; they were rather the acts of bands of robbers, which, under the laws of nations, would have rightfully subjected them, if caught, to the punishment of death. Instead of being able to wage war against Texas, Mexico was unable to maintain tranquillity within her own borders. Torn by internal dissensions, she was scarcely able to maintain her name as an independent nation; and this very morning he had received the intelligence that Santa Anna had been deposed and banished from the Mexican territory. There was nothing, then, but a paper war: and was a great nation like this to abandon an important system of national policy which it had been pursuing for twenty years, for a mere paper war? A paper war was no more binding than a paper blockade, which neither the laws of nations nor common sense require any nation to respect.

If, then, the constitution and national honor did not forbid the annexation of Texas, what else was to forbid it? We have been pursuing this object for five and twenty years, and through the agency of some of our most distinguished statesmen. The venerable gentlemen from Massachusetts, when representing this Union in the presidential chair, himself pursued this object. Mr. Clay himself pursued it; General Jackson pursued it; and if there was anything to relieve the administration of 1825 and 1827 from the odium cast upon it, it was the ardor with which it had pursued the project of annexation. John Tyler, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, pursued it; and yet, for this act, some of the most distinguished men of this House had cast a stigma upon him, calling him the accidental President, and charging him with having devised the scheme of annexation for his own ambitious views. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WINTHROP] had done himself injustice in calling John Tyler the accidental President.

Ask him if he voted for John Tyler, and he would say that he did; and by that act helped to place him in a position to succeed to the presidential chair, in the event of the death of General Harrison. Did the gentleman call the death of General Harrison an accident? No; the dispensations of Divine Providence were not accidents, and it was impious to call them so. The gentleman, in voting for John Tyler, knew that he would succeed to the presidency in case of the death of the President; and yet he called him the President by accident, and said that he was not the choice of the people. For the first time (said Mr. Y) we hear from a leader of the whig party that General Harrison and Mr. Tyler were not the choice of the people; but were elected when there were but two opposing tickets; and if they were not the choice of the people, how were they elected? As to the motives of the President in relation to the annexation of Texas, that belonged to a higher tribunal.

The gentleman from Massachusetts said that the friends of this measure were attempting by pressing it through Congress at this time, to get the start of the judgements of the American people. The gentleman knew that this question had been a long time agitated in the country; and that, more than any other, it occupied the attention of the American people during the last presidential canvass. Was the sudden darkening of Mr. Clay's prospects, after the issue of his Raleigh letter, nothing by which to judge of the hold which the annexation of Texas had on the public mind? Were the rending asunder of old and approved party organization—the setting aside old leaders, and the selection of new, no index to public sentiment? Was the total subversion of the enormous whig majority of 1840 without power to teach a lesson to an attentive and thinking observer?

When the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations brought in his report on this subject, the gentleman complained that time had not been allowed to the minority of the committee to express their views on it. What had gentlemen been doing ever since the last session? They knew that the subject must come up at this, and yet they complained of being unprepared. What had they been doing since the commencement of this session? Their real grounds of complaint were that the subject was started early enough to bring it to a successful issue before the close of the session. The gentleman spoke of his love for the constitution, and at the same time told us to remember the opinions of our ancestors on the question of slavery. Was slavery the question then at issue? Charges had been made in the State from which the gentleman came, against the South and against the secretary of State in reference to this question, which were but the echoes of the language of our external foes and our internal traitors; and one distinguished gentleman of that State said in reference to Mr. Calhoun's letter, that the great and powerful government of England would scarcely deign to glance at such puny efforts. The gentleman further said that threats of disunion belonged to other souls than that of New England. He would say to the gentleman, that in no State had disunion been so often threatened as in Massachusetts; and in no State had schemes for the dismemberment of our Union been so often agitated as in that.

During the war of 1812, the sons of Virginia and South Carolina were found defending those frontiers which Massachusetts patriotism was not sufficiently enlarged to comprehend within the scope of its vision. Mr Y. here referred to various threats of disunion that had come from the New England States, and particularly to the manifesto put out by certain members of Congress at the head of which was Mr. John Quincy Adams, threatening a dissolution of the Union in case Texas was admitted into it. Looking at New England, he saw her plains made fertile and her villages springing up by the bounties wrung from the people of the South. He saw the battle-fields of Lexington and Bunker's Hill; but the spirit that ennobled those days slept in the grave. Men were now to be found there who forgetful of their fathers, were seeking to weaken the bonds of the Union and were content to live on the plunder wrung from the sweat of southern brows. They spoke of the effects of slavery on the southern character, and stigmatized the southern people as slavebreeders—as those who sold the image of Christ. Pictures had been made to represent the South in the most odious light; and England, our ancient enemy, had been invited to our shores to make the South more moral. The effect of slavery in the southern character! Though the New England man might be more keen in his hunt after lucre, in what qualities of the head or heart was he superior to the sons of the sunny South? From what clime did our greatest men, and men who have enjoyed the greatest share of the confidence and affections of the people, come? Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, were all southern men, and slaveholders; and yet no men of this country and of this age had ever obtained, in as great a degree as they did, the confidence and affections of the people. Which of these slaveholders ever failed to secure the approbation of the American people?

Here the Chairman's mallet fell, cutting short Mr. YANCEY in this part of his argument.

LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

The subjoined extracts from a letter, dated January 1, 1845, written by General Jackson to Mr. Blair of the Globe, should, we think, have great weight with the editor, and induce him to make up for lost time, by the exertion of all his powers in favor of immediate annexation. It was no doubt the article in the Globe, about Christmas, containing an intimation that the measure should be postponed for the action of the next Congress, which brought out General Jackson. We trust the direct appeal of the venerable hero of the Hermitage, will not be lost on Mr. Blair. We wish it may also have some effect on Mr. Benton:

"I observe that you have before Congress too many joint resolutions for the re annexation of Texas. This argues want of unanimity in the Democracy upon this great national and most important subject. I have just received a letter from Major Donelson, a letter dated at Washington, in Texas, from which I would infer, that if Congress expect to annex Texas to the United States, they must act speedily, or it will be found to be beyond our grasp. The rejection of the advances of Texas has given offence to some, and a handle to others to press the liberal propositions of England upon the Texians, together with the splendid view of Texas independent, growing into a vast republic in time to embrace not only the limits of Texas, but all the domain once Montezuma's. This view, to ambitious aspirants, added to the guaranties of England of her Independence, and the loan of large sums for ten years based upon a treaty that English manufactures shall be free of duty is gaining a party in Texas. General Houston is still the leading star; and his influence alone can be counted upon to resist the present influence of England and its increasing power. How long this influence of England can be successfully withstood in Texas, is becoming a very questionable matter. I have taken a view of the whole ground giving to all information its due weight, and I say to you that, unless Congress acts upon this subject promptly, Texas will be beyond our grasp, and lost to the United States forever unless regained by the sword. What will be the situation of our country, with British manufactures introduced duty free into Texas? Comment is unnecessary.

"I hazard nothing in saying that, if the present Congress do not act promptly upon this subject, the next will not have the power. The consent of Texas cannot then be obtained. Great Britain will have laid the lion's paw upon her, and bound her by treaty.

"I am exhausted; but, from Major Donelson's letter, and other sources of information, the danger of losing Texas seemed so imminent, that, although feeble, I could not forbear to say this much to you, that you might communicate it to my friends."

In the first paragraph, which we omit for the sake of brevity, the General uses the words "my dear Blair," and appeals through him to his other old friends, to aid *at once*, in carrying through a great and patriotic measure of this Administration.

Madisonian.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the North Carolina Standard.

THE ALGERINE LEGISLATURE.

The Register exults over the doings of the late Legislature, and invites attention to the Acts and Resolutions "as the proud result of the labors of a *Whig* Legislature." It is very easy to *talk* by the day. But is the Register in earnest? Does he indeed believe that he can so far gull the people of North Carolina as to induce them to believe that the late Assembly was the best ever held? Let us glance at their acts. Look at the Federal Senate. For five days a minority in that body kept the government suspended, and on the verge of revloution, in their efforts to elect a Speaker; and after he had been elected, through the concessions of the democrats, he was used by a Committee and by his unscrupulous friends to smother the freedom of debate, and to deprive Senators of a high Constitutional right,—that of protesting against the acts of the majority. More than this. Such was the indecent eagerness displayed by them to elect their Speaker, that the member from Pitt, a worthy man, but a warm-hearted partizan, was dragged from day to day into the Senate in a state of extreme physical prostration—until at length his life, so dear to his family and friends, was sacrificed to the Moloch of party spirit! We dare a denial of this fact. Still more. As the labors of the Legislature progressed, and as the demands of the Rail Roads and the wants of an empty Treasury pressed upon the Federal members, they saw that, no matter what the Commons might do, they would be forced by the democrats in the Senate to make prompt and wholesome provisions to meet the public debt, and thus fail to carry out their favorite policy of *borrowing* from the Banks; and so it was determined to obtain *at all hazards* a majority in the Senate. An honest man—the Senator from Onslow—was singled out and sentenced beforehand to disgrace and ignominy. A Committee—a *packed* Committee—was appointed, and the majority of it hunted up evidence against him as industriously as if they had been laboring for a client; and at length in the absence of all evidence to convict *him*, he was charged with the crime of forgery, and Resolutions of expulsion recommended to the Senate. When his trial came on his counsel was not allowed freedom of speech, but was prevented from saying in behalf of *a Senator* what he might have said in the County Courts in behalf of the humblest free negro in the land. After the mockery of a trial had terminated, he was expelled by the casting vote of the Speaker; and even after he had returned to his constituents and been re-elected to the seat made vacant by his expulsion, there were found ten men, led on by the *Algerine* majority, who voted against admitting him! Call you this, Mr. Gales, "respect for the established institutions of the country, and regard for the interests" of the people? The life of one honest man sacrificed, and another expelled, that party spirit might have free course!

The Register takes to his party great credit because there was "so little speaking" in the Commons. Is this credit deserved? No. Messrs. Cherry, Moore, and Paice, spoke whenever opportunity offered itself; and all who are acquainted with Mr. Moore's talking powers will conceive at once how utterly impossible it would have been for him to have occupied less than one-fourth of the time taken up in debate by the whole House. We were frequently in the Commons, and almost invariably had the pleasure of hearing one or the other of these gentlemen. In the Senate the same course was pursued by Messrs. Joyner, Waddell, Francis, Woodfin, and Boyden, and upon the whole we believe that these Federal orators consumed at least *ten thousand dollars* in useless and unprofitable discussion, while the democrats spoke only when they were compelled to do so in defence of themselves or their principles.

To be sure this Federal Legislature has passed enough acts and Resolutions, but whether they will be productive of evil or good remains to be seen. The public debt, instead of being diminished has been increased; and when the time for *paying* it arrives, it will be found that high taxes directly laid on the people, *will be unavoidable*. So much for the "Whig" Legislature. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars were borrowed to meet impending liabilities. We suppose our opponents desire, as we do, to pay this debt—to pay all our debts; but here is nine thousand dollars added by way of *interest* to the taxes which *must* be paid hereafter. Why was this done? Why did not this very "laborious" and "honest" Legislature march up to the crisis like men, and take prompt measures for *paying*, and not *borrowing*, the people out of debt? But we have no time now to go into these matters. We intend, at the proper period, to review the Journals, and show the people how much they have been *benefited* by the late Legislature.

But it must have a name—a name given in no idle mood, but one which belongs to it, and which will stick to it as long as history endures. By its persecuting spirit—by its proscription of honest and faithful officers—by its violation of the Constitution, of the principles of justice and truth—by its close adherence to those rules of despotism and little-hearted tyranny which govern the Federalists of Rhode Island—it has richly merited, in our opinion, the name of the ALGERINE Legislature—the first one of the kind in this State, and we pray God it may be the last!

MR. SPEAKER, *alias* SOLICITOR GAITHER.

In the House of Commons, on Friday morning last, the day on which the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Graves, of Caswell, offered a Resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker Stanly, which was *unanimously* adopted. Mr. Stanly responded to the vote of thanks in a feeling and appropriate manner, and adjourned the House without day.

Not so in the Senate. So perfectly disgusted were the Democrats with Col. Gaither; so deeply had he outraged the Constitution, right, justice, and the first maxims of political honesty; so much had he lowered himself from the elevation of a Speaker of the *Senate* to be the Speaker of a *faction*, that no democrat could be found whose conscience and sense of public duty would permit him to offer the usual Resolution of thanks! One democratic Senator was, we understand, applied to by a federal Senator to offer the Resolution but he declined to do so. How humiliating must this be to Col. Gaither! Had the resolution been offered, the yeas and nays would have been called, and in that event the casting vote, so often used for improper purposes, would have been of no avail. There was nothing of partyism in this. The Democrats had determined to be just towards Col. Gaither, and *they were*. In the Commons the same party with singular unanimity voted to one of the most rabid partizans in the State the usual thanks, because he deserved them, and because it gave them pleasure to do justice to an adversary. But in withholding from Col. Gaither this tribute of respect, they acted according to the dictates of their consciences, not against one who had signalized himself as a bitter opponent of theirs previous to the session, but against one for whom they had entertained strong partialities and predilections, and whom by their votes they had made Speaker of the Senate. The Register says the Democrats attempted to seduce Col. Gaither from the "path of duty," but when they found they could not do that, "they determined in Caucus to insult him." This is not true. No attempts were made to "seduce" this virgin Senator—nor was there a "caucus" held upon the subject—nor was there any "determination" to "insult" him. The feeling against him was spontaneous. It was a feeling of scorn, mingled with pity and contempt. But if Col. Gaither *deserved* a vote of thanks, why was not the Resolution offered by some Federal Senator? The answer is here: *They* felt that he had overstepped the bounds of prudence and propriety in his endeavors to convince *them* that he was still "unseduced"; they *knew* in their hearts that he had done wrong, and therefore they did not dare to offer the resolution and thus throw upon the Democrats the blame for resisting it. The *Algering* Committee will at least understand this.

Truth and justice are eternal. They may appear crushed and smothered for a season—but they die not. Some time or another, at one place or another, their pure fires *will* burst forth to consume those who have dealt falsely and unjustly. In this case retribution has travelled with swift wing upon the heels of the bad deeds committed by the Speaker, in voting to expel Mr. Ennett as well as in refusing to Senators a high constitutional right. Let this be a warning to wicked statesmen: The very man by whose vote all the nefarious measures of the Federalists were accomplished, beheld himself deserted by his friends and scorned by those who, in the beginning of his administration, were disposed to treat him with respect and kindness.

Raleigh Standard.

From the Nashville Union.

MR. CALHOUN'S DIPLOMACY.

We cannot believe that the Morning News is actuated, in its censure of Mr. Calhoun's diplomacy, by the unworthy purposes attributed to it by some —*a wish to prevent Mr. Calhoun from continuing in the Cabinet*. We discard utterly the insinuation that Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Wright is procuring or countenancing these assaults on Mr. Calhoun.—They are wholly incapable of any such attempt to injure so distinguished a patriot and statesman.

We have already expressed our regret at the course of the News towards Mr. Shannon. The responsibility, however, is supposed to attach properly to Mr. Calhoun, under whose instructions Mr. Shannon acted. This does not change our view of the diplomacy—we cannot see the good sense in the objections raised to the instructions of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Shannon. Let it be remembered that our Government *invited* Texas to negotiate with us for annexation. Mexico made this negotiation the pretext for renewing hostilities against Texas. General Woll, in his proclamation, announced his determination to prosecute the war against the Texians in a manner to which "Indian barbarity scarcely furnishes a parallel." In this condition of things, our Government was bound by every principle of honor, humanity, of good faith, to see that the threatened barbarities should be averted; and the surest, and most direct mode of saving Texas from the butcheries of the savage Mexicans, was to tell the Mexican Government the whole truth on this subject. This is just what Mr. Calhoun directed Mr. Shannon to do—to tell Mr. Rejon that our Government had seen General Woll's *barbarous* proclamation, and that we, having invited Texas into the negotiation, could not be expected to stand by, and see her citizens butchered for assenting to a measure proposed by us. By way of letting the Mexicans know that this negotiation was not intended to keep alive a mere *humbug*, Mr. Calhoun instructs Mr. Shannon to take the ground that our Government has long cherished a deep sense of the importance of Texas to our safety, and that *nearly every Administration for twenty years has sought by negotiation to annex Texas to the United States.* What objection can be taken to these instructions? They were known to be true in Mexico, and therefore a repetition of them by Mr. Calhoun could give no just offence to her. We confess that we are pleased with that open, bold, and undisguised mode of doing business, which shows that what we do is done with candor and in earnest. Mr. Calhoun's diplomacy is of that kind which would satisfy Mexico at once that the annexation of Texas was not a *humbug*, as declared by Mr. Clay. He determined not to mince his words, or to conceal his views—and we cannot understand why he has not pursued the proper course to secure the honor of the country.

In these remarks we have expressed our own feelings and sentiments, and we alone are responsible for them. We know nothing [of course] of the views of the President elect on these matters; but one thing we do know, that his foreign policy will be open, straitforward, fearless, and highminded.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

We find that our censures of the *sectional* tendency of this intolerant work, are supported by the concurrent opinions of others. Its recent dictatorial course is emphatically condemned both by Republican members of Congress and by members of the Republican press. From among the notices of its recent course we select the following:

From the Petersburg (Va.) Republican.

We have looked through the January number of this periodical. As a literary work we would accord it a high position, but its political views can never receive our sanction. The leading article "*The Abolitionists*," in the present number, displays an enmity towards a leading statesman of the South which should not be entertained by any publication professing to speak the sentiments of the Democracy of the *Union*. In truth, the editor seems to argue this question as a measure of policy, and speaks about "the elements which the Administration managed to mix up with the Texas question," and says "had they (the Administration) not succeeded to the extent they did, our (the Democratic) majority in the State (New York) would have been larger." The Review seems to forget one thing, which as the organ of the party it should remember, *Southern politicians of the Republican party care less for majorities than they do for principles.* They esteem the "Right of Petition" as it is termed by Abolitionists, nothing less than a gigantic bug-a-boo, which may serve very well to scare people who are afraid of losing majorities, but not possessed of sufficient materiality to frighten men determined to perform their duty. Southern *Democrats* are willing to make allowances for the conduct of their "Northern allies" in regard to the *Twenty-First Rule*, because on that question they were deserted by the whole body of Southern *whigs*, who are as much interested in the consequences as themselves, but they are not willing to blame themselves for their own actions upon the subject."

THE BLUE LIGHTS FADING.

By perseverence and activity the Democrats of Boston are continually gaining strength, and we hope yet to see the day when they will be able to put an extinguisher upon the "*blue lights.*" The fourth attempt to elect a Mayor was made on Monday last, but failed, the present Whig candidate Mr Eliot, received nearly one thousand less than Mr Quincy at the first election. The vote stands—Green (Dem.) 2,066, Eliot (Whig) 3,713, Davis (Native) 4,003, scattering 64.

Baltimore Argus.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1845.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM H. NEAL, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l. Means resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. S. YOUNG, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office in Charlotte has been removed to the first door north of Thomas Trotter's Jewellery Store, midway between the Charlotte Hotel and the Mansion House. It will be kept open constantly for the delivery of letters and papers from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening—except on Sundays, when it will be kept open for one hour after the arrival of the northern and southern mails.

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

Jan. 1, 1845.

THE MINT.

The following letter from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to rebuilding the Branch Mint here, was on the 19th ult., laid before Congress:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, December 14, 1844.

SIR: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 7th instant, requesting me "to furnish the department, as early as may be, with an estimate of the cost of again placing the mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations."

From the officers of the Charlotte mint, and from a special agent sent from here, with your approbation, to examine into the state of the machinery, I have obtained, as I believe, all the requisite information as to the amount of damage done by the fire which occurred on the 27th of July last.

Of the main building, it may be assumed that nothing is left that can be made available, except a portion of the materials, and perhaps of the old foundation. The out-buildings were all saved.

In the department of the superintendent and treasurer, the coin, bullion, scale-beams, furniture, books, and papers were saved.

In the assay department, and in the melting room, but little injury was done. In the separating room the destruction was more considerable; but all the losses of apparatus and material can be replaced without resort to any new appropriation.

In the coiner's department, the steam engine was but slightly injured, and may be put into working order at a small cost. The shafting may be repaired, and also the housing and gearing of the rolls. The draw-bench is so much injured that it will be expedient to replace it by a new one. Of the cutting-presses, one can be repaired, but the other must be replaced. The coining presses are past repair; but one new press will be quite sufficient for the work. The milling machine and the rolls are destroyed.

In regard to the new building which it is proposed to erect, the superintendent, Mr. Caldwell, has suggested the advantage, as well as the economy, of confining it to one story above the basement.—All the operations could be amply provided for in this arrangement, while they would be more directly under the view of the officers, and thus convenience and safety secured at the same time.

Having called for professional advice and assistance, I send you, here with, plans of the proposed building, with full specifications, and a detailed estimate of the cost. The whole amount is $25,000.

I also send estimates, in detail, of the cost of the new machinery which will be needed, and of the repairs required to the old; the whole amount of which is $10,000.

The appropriation necessary "for placing the branch mint at Charlotte in a condition for resuming its operations" is, therefore, estimated at $35,000.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,
R. M. PATTERSON, *Director.*

Hon. GEORGE M. BIBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In accordance with this estimate, Mr. McKay, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has included in one of the appropriation bills, the following provisions:

"For the erection of a building in the place of one destroyed by fire, twenty-five thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required so to arrange the plan of the building, and the execution of it, that the whole cost of the building shall not exceed the aforesaid sum;

"For the purchase of machinery and tools, including repairs of the old, and contingencies, ten thousand dollars;

"For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required, immediately after the passage of this act, to suspend the payment of salaries to any of the assistant officers until the branch is in a condition to resume its operations, unless he shall consider it advisable to retain the services of one or more of them in superintending the erection of the building herein provided for."

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

It is known that Mr. Cushing, our Minister to China has returned to this country, having formed a very favorable commercial treaty with that country. The Madisonian says the treaty has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate. This is another bright star in the official crown of Mr. Tyler.

THE CURRENCY.

We copy the following extract from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, one of the ablest and best conducted commercial papers published in the southern country. The Constitutionalist has every week an article reviewing the money market, rates of exchange &c.; and in his last article, the editor says:

"*Exchange.*—We have no change to note in our exchange table. We might as well omit it entirely, as our currency and exchanges with the other States of the Union are on such firm and creditable footing that it must be very rare when a fluctuation in the rates happen, and when it does it is of so trifling a character, that it produces no change in business operations."

We were surprised to see by the table accompanying the above remarks, that the bills of all the Georgia Banks, except three, were quoted *at par*, when but two years ago they were at a discount on an average of from 10 to 20 per cent. The currency of every State in the Union bears a similarly healthful aspect. Did we ever see such a sound and uniform currency during the existence of a national Bank? During the reign of that monster, the rates of exchange in the remote southern States were generally from 5 to 10 per cent.—now they are at par! Should we charter another Bank to *derange* the currency? Speculators and stock-jobbers, and money-mongers say we should, and so do the federal politicians

But who should have the credit of restoring to us a sound currency? Undoubtedly JOHN TYLER, our present virtuous and able President. He it was who effectually, by his vetoes, killed the Bank projects, and saved the country from their ruinous consequences;—and, indeed, we think he has accomplished more real good for the country than any man who has ever filled the Presidential chair, and that is saying a good deal.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The arrivals from Mexico, at New-Orleans, bring a decree issued by the Mexican Government, declaring Santa Ana a traitor and an outlaw, and authorizing any one who might meet him to put him to death. An agent of Santa Ana's, with important correspondence with foreign powers, had been arrested, and it was thought, would be executed. Santa Ana still had about 6,000 troops around him, but their ranks were daily thinned by desertions, while Paredes, his opponent, had about 8,000, and his ranks daily augmenting from all quarters. The ports in all directions were well guarded, so as to prevent the escape of Santa Ana. It was thought impossible for him to escape apprehension and execution. This is a reward justly due one whose character for ingratitude, treachery and perfidy is so glaring as has been that of Santa Ana. There is no doubt, however, that this change in the internal government of Mexico, will not be favorable to our relations with that government. The new authorities are said to be more hostile to Americans than was Santa Ana. American citizens are constantly most outrageously insulted, and every sort of bitterness evinced towards our government and people. Robberies and assassinations were the order of the day. Alas! Poor Mexico.

☞ Since writing the above we see that a battle has been fought between Santa Ana and Paredes, the leader of the revolutionary forces, near Mexico, in which the former was completely overthrown.—The particulars of the battle are not given.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

REVERDY JOHNSON, a rabid Federalist, has been elected United States Senator from Maryland, for six years from the 4th March next, in place of Mr. Merrick, whose termthen expires.

Hon. J. M. CLAYTON has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Delaware for six years from the 4th of March next. He is a federalist of the Boston school.

Mr. CHOATE, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, has notified his constituents that he will decline a re-election, and it is understood Mr. Daniel Webster will take his place.

The Hon. DANIEL W. STURGEON, has been re-elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

The Virginia Legislature were to go into the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Rives, on Wednesday last, the 22d. We fear a federalist was elected.

South Carolina and Massachusetts.—The Governor of Massachusetts has sent a furious message to the legislature of that State, relative to the expulsion of *Hoar* from Charleston. He, however, recommends no particular course of action. Hoar has published a full account of his treatment in Charleston, which we shall publish next week for the amusement of our readers.

A similar agent named *Hubbard*, was sent by Massachusetts to New Orleans. He got there soon after Hoar got to Charleston; but he, too, had to leave in a hurry. This is the way to serve such incendiaries.

Abolition Impudence.—By last Tuesday's northern mail, we understand two of the Ministers in this place received an abolition publication from the North, addressed "To the ministers and members of the churches in the United States, in which slavery is tolerated." The circular is designed to show the poor benighted christians of the South, the great sinfulness of slavery, and the desire of these northern fanatics to enlighten them in their duty in getting rid of it. One of the circulars has been placed in our hands, and a more impudent and bigotted epistle we never saw. If they would lecture upon the sin of their own self-righteousness they would be more usefully employed.

Charles T. Torrey, convicted in the Baltimore City Court of enticing slaves to abscond, has been sentenced to six years and three months confinement in the Penitentiary.

MR. YANCEY'S SPEECH.

On our first page to day the reader will find a rich treat in the speech of Mr. YANCEY of Alabama. Mr. Y. is a young man, and this his maiden speech; but in several respects, it ranks among the first efforts ever made in Congress. The eloquent and scathing rebuke he gives Mr. Clingman of this State was well-timed and merited, and not a whit too severe. It seems, too, to have had a tremendous effect at Washington, and particularly on poor Clingman, for he immediately challenged Mr. Yancey. They met, exchanged shots, and then Clingman, not being killed, was willing to make up! Yancey did not shoot at the poor traitor.

Mr. Yancey is evidently a man of the highest order of talents—a worthy successor of Dixon H. Lewis on the floor of the House. He is now universally regarded as among the ablest men of the House. We hope his speech will be carefully read.

SPEAKER GAITHER.

The article in another column from the Raleigh *Standard*, in relation to the above gentleman, will show the estimation in which he was held by all parties of our State Senate. Contrary to universal custom, no one offered him a vote of thanks as Speaker! How humiliating this must have been, We are not surprised at it, however; for we knew from the first, that he was more utterly unfit for the dignified office of Speaker than any man in the Senate—poor Ennett not excepted. He is constitutionally incapable of being liberal or impartial.

CONCRESS.

There is positively nothing of interest doing at Washington. The Texas question was still under debate in the House; and several more new propositions have been submitted both in the House and Senate—one from Mr. *Foster* of Tennessee, a whig, in the Senate, and another from Mr. *Milton Brown*, also a whig from the same State, in the House. Mr. *Haywood* of this State has also submitted a plan for annexation in the Senate. We hope the measure will pass in some shape or other.

Gov. GRAHAM of this State has appointed his nephew, Mr. HENRY W. GRAHAM, of Lincoln, his private Secretary.

"*John G. Bowman Esq.*—We learn with unfeigned pleasure, that this gentleman has accepted the editorial charge of the Temperance *Advocate*. Some two weeks since we congratulated the good people of Lancaster, on Mr. B's. taking charge of the "Franklin Academy," and although his resignation may be a serious loss to this institution, it will be a great gain to the cause of Temperance. The Executive Committee have been very fortunate in securing his services, and we trust that the friends of the cause throughout the State, will manifest their appreciation of such an excellent selection, by taking an increased interest in the success of the paper. Mr. Bowman has had experience as an editor, and is eminently qualified to conduct the Advocate, not only from his well known devotion to the cause, but also from his talents and literary attainments."—*Camden Journal*

We entirely agree with our friend of the Camden *Journal* in the above encomiums upon Mr BOWMAN, the new Editor of the Temperance Advocate. His abilities as a writer, and his literary attainments, are of the highest order. Under his charge, we feel assured the Advocate will be among the most able, useful and interesting papers published in the country.

Case of Miss Webster.—Lexington, Ky., Dec. 21, 1844.—Sir: Abolitionism has this day received a blow from Kentucky that will undulate through the Union. The jury in the case of Miss Delia A. Webster, who was arrested and indicted for kidnapping slaves from this place on the 28th of September last, to-day rendered a verdict of guilty, and fixed the period of her confinement in the penitentiary at two years. The testimony in the case was entirely circumstantial, but very strong. The substance of it was, that she located herself here in the summer to teach school, but was the agent of a company of abolitionists in Ohio. Some two weeks before her arrest, a Mr. Fairbanks came over from Ohio to aid her in carrying out her plans. On the 28th of Sept. they conveyed three negroes in a hack to Ohio, and when they returned were arrested. The main and material part of the testimony consisted of letters and papers found in their possession. Her trial commenced on Tuesday, and terminated this morning. She has yet to be tried on two indictments. Fairbanks has three indictments against him, and will no doubt be convicted on each one.

Cor. of Madisonian.

The Miss Delia Webster, above named, is a nicce of the Hon. Daniel Webster of Massachusetts. Mr. Henry Clay volunteered to defend her, and after she was convicted, endeavored to get a pardon from the Governor of Kentucky. The pardon was refused. This was right.

THE MARKETS.

The New York papers say that the favorable news by the last arrival from Europe, has brightened up business there considerably. Cotton has advanced in price a little. We notice, too, that in most of our southern markets, there is a slight advance in the price, though nothing worth voting. The prices of all other produce are still very much depressed, except domestic liquors, which sell very readily at good prices.

From the Nashville Union.

DISUNION THREATENED.

In his message to the Vermont Legislature, Governor Slade, of abolition notoriety, in reference to the annexation of Texas, makes this treasonable declaration:

"I do not hesitate to declare, as my opinion, that upon the consummation of this project, it will be the duty of Vermont to declare her unalterable determination to refuse any connection with the new Union thus formed without her consent and against her will."

And we do not hesitate to declare that there would not be a tear shed in all South Carolina if Vermont were to join Canada at once! But what has become of all the patriotic indignation which certain Whig orators manifested in these parts last summer, when a few madcaps in S. Carolina talked about having Texas or dissolving the Union? Why do we have no eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union now? Why no burning denunciations of the traitor Slade? Treason in South Carolina is most shocking—but treason in Vermont is a matter of small moment, because it is so common, perhaps!

NEWS.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian, Jan. 18.

About 5 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, an alarm of fire was given, and a two story frame house, owned by Daniel Baker, Esq., and occupied as a store by Thos. J. Anderson, was discovered to be fully on fire, from top to bottom. Before it could be arrested, a small new framed house next door, owned by Mr. D. Carver, took fire, which burnt rapidly, and made it necessary to blow up the next small frame, a new house owned by D. Carver, Sr. The block of two brick houses, owned by Mr. Zadock Borroughs, and occupied by himself and Mr. David McDuffie, as stores, were burnt to the bare walls. The house next the bricks, occupied by Mr. Thos. Lutterloh, was saved by great exertions. Mr. Lutterloh's goods are much damaged and wasted, but were insured. Mr. Burrough's houses were insured for $1000, worth $1500. He and Mr. McDuffie lost considerable by waste and damage of goods. Thos. J. Anderson lost everything in his store, as did also both the Messrs. Carvers. Every thing was done that could be done, considering the miserable organization, and want of unanimity, (of which we shall speak hereafter) to save the property.

It is with regret that we mention that a valuable citizen, Mr. Hervey Leete, was dangerously wounded by some timbers of the house that was blown up. He is said to be on the recovery. The wound is on the back part of the skull, in a very vital part. It is to be hoped he is out of danger.

Many suppose the fire an act of incendiarism.

THE DUEL FOUGHT!—NOBODY HURT.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1845.

The duel between Mr. Clingman and Mr. Yancey, came of yesterday afternoon, about three miles from Bladensburg. The weapons were pistols—distance ten paces. Lieut. Huger, a son of Senator Huger of South Carolina, it is said, was Mr. Yancey's second, and a Mr. Charles L Jones, a son of Gen. Walter Jones of this city, is reported to have been Mr. Clingman's sencond. I have heard the names of a number of gentlemen who were present as their "friends," but I need not make their names public. Several Policemen arrived on the ground just as they were about to fire.

Had it not been for this, which hurried the operation, it might have resulted more fatally. The word was "Ready—Fire, one, two. three," Both fired in haste on account of the arrival of the police—blazing away at the word "Fire" in place of waiting for "one," "two" and three."—Mr. Yancey fired by raising his pistol, Mr. Clingman by dropping his. Mr. C's ball struck the "vacant air" and Mr. Y's hit the ground.

The seconds then interferred. Mr. C. said he meant nothing personal to any member of the House; and Mr. Y. withdrew his remarks, or they fell to the ground like his own ball, and struck nobody. So the gentlemen, who were not so before they fired, were so afterward, and the matter was amicably settled. Thus ends this foolish piece of business.

We had all sorts of arrivals here yesterday—Count L. F. Tasistro and Major Polk, Robert Tyler and Robert Rantoul, Charles J. Ingersoll, John Sergeant, James Hoy, Jr. and others too numerous to mention.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins had a splendid levee last night. A great many distinguishsd gentlemen and ladies being present. Mr. Yancey and several of his friends among the number, I hear.

Yours, RICHELIEU.

A RUMOR.

There is a rumor in the city that Col. BENTON, in consideration of the existing state of affairs both in Mexico and Texas, and in obedience to the expressed wish of the People and Legislature of Missouri, as well as of the People of the United States, will not insist on the consent of Mexico as a pre-requisite to Annexation. If this be so, and by the powerful exertions of Col. Benton the measure should be carried in the Senate, this session, we are quite sure that the advocates of immediate annexation, both in the United States and Texas, will cheerfully and gladly "sponge out" all they may have said and written in censure of the distinguished Senator from Missouri, and would proudly hail him as the indomitable champion of Col. Polk's administration....*Madisonian.*

THE RUMOR.

The rumor that Colonel Benton will yield to the force of public sentiment, and become an advocate of immediate annexation, on such terms as will be accepted by the Government of Texas, is becoming more extensively credited in the political circles every day. We feel confident that he will not again wield his tremendous energies against the measure. He must be satisfied that General Jackson's earnest letter to Mr. Blair, a mutual friend, was not "vicariously" obtained, nor "vicariously" published.—And he must be aware that General Jackson's opportunities of knowing the difficulties and dangers of *delay*, have been of such a nature, of such a precision, as to preclude the possibility of mistake.

The rumor referred to has been considerably strengthened by a paragraph in the Richmond Enquier, which states that the editor has received information of the intention of Colonel B. to abandon his bill.

Now is the time for Colonel Benton to *act*.—While he holds back, the enemies of immediate annexation will continue to exert themselves to defeat the measure. The last New York Evening Post says that twenty of the twenty-four Democratic members from the Empire State, are understood to be opposed to immediate annexation! Colonel Benton should throw himself into the breach, and strive to arrest these defections.

WHAT NEXT?

The last Oxford Mercury, says: "We had yesterday exhibited to us, by Dr. John Downey, of this county, a rich candy, made from the boiled extract of tobacco stems. It is very dark in color, of course, of a bitter sweet in taste, inferior in point of pleasantness to hoarhound. We were not before aware that tobacco had so much saccharine about it; this candy, however exhibits it in a very high degree. Tobacco possesses many valuable and medicinal qualities, and this method of preparing it may render it a very efficient and agreeable remedial agent."

OREGON.

In answer to an inquiry on the part of Mr. Allen, for information of the progress of the negotiation concerning the Oregon Territory, Mr. Archer, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, stated that the result of the "attempted negotiation," on the subject would, in a few days be communicated to the Senate, so as to give time, before the expiration of the present session, for Congress to take any action which it may deem expedient in relation to the controversy that has been depending.—*Globe.*

BLACK TONGUE—This dreadful disease is raging with fearful violence in Gibson county, Ia. A great number of deaths have occurred, and some cases have proved fatal in four or five days from the first attack.

From the N. O. Bee, Jan. 9th.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steam packet New York, Capt. Wright, in 42 hours from Galveston, we have been put in possession of Texas papers to Tuesday the 7th inst. inclusive. The most important intelligence in these journals is that of the progress of the Mexican Revolution, and retreat and defeat of Santa Anna by General Paredes. It appears that the sloop H. L. Kinney, Capt. Lewis, arrived at Galveston on the 4th, direct from Corpus Christi, bringing the news which had reached the latter place from Matamoras through letters. These communications state that Gen'l. Paredes at the head of 8,000 men marched against Santa Anna, who at that time had 13,000 troops under his command On the approach of Paredes, Santa, Anna immediately retired, great numbers of his soldiers deserting his cause. His retreat extended to the city of Puebla, where he was attacked by Gen. Paredes and defeated.

Gen. Santa Anna, who made his escape, was compelled to disguise himself and take conveyance in a common coach of the country The particulars of this battle are not given, but we presume, says the Galveston Civilian, the victory was achieved by Gen. Paredes at great expense of life, as is usually the case in Mexican warfare. In Northern Mexico the revolution has been general throughout the country: at the last accounts Gen. Canales in conjunction with Arista, were marching at the head of a large force against Gen. Woll, who still held out in favor of centralism.

The revolution broke out in Matamoras on the 19th ult. On the reception of the news in Matamoras, of the success of the Federal party, the citizens opposed to centralism and in favor of Federalism, assembled at the most public places and immediately denounced the Tyrant, and publicly proclaimed for the Federal cause. Great excitement prevailed in the city during the outbreak. Gen. Cela the commandant of the city was seized and imprisoned—the shout for liberty and down with centralism became general in all quarters, until the revolutionists had proved triumphant.

In Monterey the same scenes were enacted as in other cities, but of a more sanguinary character.—The particulars we have not received, further than an account of the death of Gen'l Jose Ortega, Governor of the city of Monterey, who was publicly butchered for his faithful adherence to the cause of Santa Anna.

We give the above intelligence as we find it in the Texas papers, though we do not very well understand how Santa Anna could have had 13,000 men under his command when attacked by Paredes, if the accounts be true which stated that his troops had been reduced to a mere handful by desertion.

On the night of the 27th ult, upwards of fifty horses were stolen from Corpus Christi. The Caronkawa Indians are likewise committing depredations upon the property of the inhabitants, surrounding Aransas Bay.

The Gazette gives a rumor that Gen. Duff Green, U. S. Consul at Galveston, has been harshly treated by the Executive, but knows nothing of the particulars.

It is stated that the bill to remove the Seat of Government to Austin, has passed both Houses and will become a law.

MURDER.—Early in December last, Andrew Montgomery Sheriff of Jasper County, while travelling the public road from Hickman's Ferry to Zavalla in that county, was waylaid and shot by one Spikes and his two sons. Montgomery lived several hours after receiving the wound and related all the circumstances.

The Red Lander states that the persons who perpetrated the atrocity are now in Louisiana, at the Saw Mills, near the mouth of the Sabine River.

Spikes, it is said, is an old offender, having been whipped in Mississippi previous to his emigration to this country for cow stealing

Galvaston Gazette.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a letter dated the 19th of December, says:

"We have just received Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. King. The tenor of it is well calculated both to mortify and alarm our citizens," &c. &c.

We do not remember to have seen, although enjoying a somewhat general association with "our citizens," a single individual who felt in the least alarmed on account of the positions taken by Mr. Calhoun in that famous document, nor do we recollect having met with any whose sensibilities were at all outraged because an American Secretary of State thought fit to tell some home truths in round language, notwithstanding the recital was not complimentary to a foreign power that has declared her unalterable determination to seek the abolition of slavery throughout the world, by all honorable means—reserving to herself the interpretation of that frail limitation upon her actions. The policy of publishing the letter referred to, has been questioned by some of "our citizens;" but that the sending of such a despatch to our Minister at France, assuming the facts and arguments contained in it to have been asserted in good faith, is either of mortification or alarm to the American people, ought not to be lightly asserted, unless it be thought advisable for them to get up a reputation for delicate nerves and non-resisting amiability.

What signification the term "honorable means" bears in the politician's lexicon is a puzzle to simple folk. With a large class of persons, who have not even been initiated into the mysteries of diplomatic definition, these words have a most latitudinarian interpretation. Fanatics, *par excellence*, think stealing "honorable means," as may be inferred from their lamentations over Torrey and Walker and such like ghostly felons. Massachusetts, no doubt, thinks that to send an agent to reside in the slave States, for the purpose of supervising their judiciary, obstructing the general surveillance over their police magistracy, comes within the meaning of the words. What reason have we to believe that the British construction of the term will be in conformity with the requirements of ethics? If it be allowed to argue the present interpretation to be given these convenient words from the records of past constructions, "honorable means" indicate such as are swiftest in effecting the end proposed. England has repeatedly avowed a fixed hostility against one of the institutions of the United States, and a purpose to aid, by all "honorable means" in abolishing it. Are we to ascribe to her a nicer discernment than Masachusetts has evinced, and to her fanatics a loftier morality than their co-laborers on this side of the Atlantic are gifted withal? So far from its being a cause of mortification or alarm, it should be rather a source of gratification and confidence that the United States Government has come to the determination to apply its own construction upon the phrase, in matters affecting the rights and property of our own citizens. Honorable means, forsooth! The British Cabinet would doubtless contend that all the foreign possessions held by the English crown were acquired by "honorable means." If this be allowed, and the like "honorable means" are to be resorted to in putting down the institution of slavery "throughout the world," God help the weak and the Devil take the timid.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1845.

To-day, Mr. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, submitted his proposition for anexation, which is supposed to be the Southern Whigs' project. It differs little from the proposition of Mr. Douglass, of Ill. Indeed I believe the only difference is that it makes the old Missouri Compromise of force with respect to the territory of Texas, and leaves Texas to pay her debts with her lands. These terms will be conceded, and I think with the aid of the Southern whigs, Texas will certainly be admitted by the House,—and if admitted by the House, the Senate will hardly reject it. And if it is clear that the measure will be carried at any rate, it will get the votes of some who would go against it otherwise. You will understand this without explanation.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, (a Democrat,) opposed the annexation to-day in a very bitter speech. He denounced Mr. Calhoun for not settling the Oregon question, and broadly charged the design to aggrandize the South and repress the North. Mr. Chappel, of Georgia, replied to him with great effect.

Mr. Calhoun's Letter of Instructions is said to have produced a great effect on the Representatives of Foreign Powers here. The British Minister stands alone against them.

THE VERDICT.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard, in the annexed paragraph, correctly foreshadows the verdict of posterity, should Texas be lost to us:

"Texas may be lost, and to this nation lost forever. Difficulty may be thrown in the way to defeat this measure, in order to prostrate Mr. Calhoun, and other eminent men who contributed so largely to the support of the Democratic candidates in the recent election. Whatever may be the result, Mr. Tyler, as President of the United States, and J. C. Calhoun, as Secretary of State, have both ably and faithfully discharged their duty."

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.—We see it stated that "a poor but industrious shoemaker, of the name of Hoover, residing at Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, received information lately that a relative of his wife, who lately died in Germany, had bequeathed to her father, of the name of Schaffer, who formerly lived at Orwigsburg, and was also in indigent circumstances, money and property to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

Mr. Schaffer has been dead for some time, and Mrs. Hoover, his daughter, being the only child, Mr. Hoover thus falls heir to this immense fortune.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions the features of the bill reported by the post office committee for reducing the rates of postage.

"The post office committee reported a bill to-day reducing the rates of postage to 5 cents for 500 miles, and 10 cents for any, greater distance; and greatly reducing the postage on newspapers and periodicals. The treasury is to pay $750,000 annually for five years, as an equivalent for the transportation of the public correspondence; after which it is to pay the same postage as private letters. I think the bill will pass the House without any difficulty. It adopts the penal bill of last session."

Lynchburg Republican.

A bill is now before the Senate of Alabama, for the relief of married women, which empowers the Chancery Court, in certain cases, to declare married women free dealers. It appeared to be received with general favor by the members of the Senate.

Ib.

THE DEMOCRACY IN THE BAY STATE.

We believe (says the Madisonian,) every Democratic press in Massachusetts advocates the immediate annexation of Texas. We do not think there are a half dozen Democratic papers in all the free States, which have taken sides against it.

The Cotton crop of the United States, recently gathered, it is generally admitted in the South, will reach two million five hundred thousand bales—The recent Sugar crop of Louisiana will amount to about one hundred and eighty thousand hogsheads. At New Orleans, the great market for these staples, cotton ranges in price from 3½ to 7 cents; and sugar from 3 to 4½ cents per pound.

"I'll *jump* at the *conclusion*." as the flea said when the man made up his mind to catch him.

At an election dinner lately, a voter said he had never received a bribe to the extent of a farthing. "Oh, Smith, how can yon say so?" observed another voter, "when I know Mr. W. sent you a hare." "Ay, that's true enough, but it was full of maggots." "Well, then," was the rejoinder, "if it were not *bribery* it was *corruption*."

The Presidentess of the Mexican Republic, the wife of General Herrera, now President, was once a factory girl at an establishment in Mexico, where the General saw and loved her. Her name is Irine Nichols, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Nichols, of Monmouth, Kennebec county, Me.

The Arkansas Senate, by a vote of 20 to 1, have adopted resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas.

There exists on the part of some of the people of Florida, an apprehension that further difficulties are likely to be encountered with the remainder of the Seminoles now in the Territory.

Olives came from Greece; citrons from Media; cherries from the shores of the Propontis: figs from Mesopotamia; chesnuts from Castenea, in Asia; peaches from Persia; oranges from Tyre; plums from Syria; artichokes from Sicily; apricots from Armenia; cabbages from Cyprus; melons from Persia.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The Courier des Etats Unis, of Saturday last, asserts, on the authority of a letter from Mexico, that a special envoy has arrived there from France, charged with a demand of reparation for the numerous outrages committed upon French citizens, by the Mexican government, since the treaty of Vera Cruz. The Courier believes that such a demand has been made, but doubts the appointment of a speciel envoy, considring the vigilance and firmness of the resident minister.

MR. CLAY'S POSTAGE.

We see a paragraph going the rounds, which states that Mr. Clay has been subjected to a tax of $10,000 postage during the recent Presidential campaign. The statement is untrue. Mr. Clay's postage did not amount to $1,000—nor $500, nor $400, including papers, pamphlets, and letters, during the whole of last year. This we say upon good information.—*Washington Paper.*

George A. Chapman, Esq., one of the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel, has announced himself as a candidate for the office of Postmaster at Indianapolis, should the present incumbent be removed by the incoming administration. Mr. C. has published an address to the public, announcing the fact, in which, in a very modest manner, he sets forth the claims he has for the appointment. There is but one thing in the way, however, and that is a fatal objection, we fear, to his aspirations for a lucrative office, viz: He is an editor and printer! Ever since we can recollect, this class has been under the ban of proscription, and been compelled to give way to men of the "learned professions," who crowd not only our higher legislative halls, but also the fat offices of the Executive government. An Editor is expected to do all the fighting, all the drudgery, and bear the brunt of every contest, and then, when victory perches on the eagles of his party standard, he "must hold back like a poor boy at a frolic," and let some of the lazy lubbers of the tribe carry off every prize at its disposal. No matter how faithful he may have been—no matter what labor he has undergone—no matter the number of honorable scars he bears upon his devoted breast—there are always enough of envious pretenders in the ranks of his own political friends ready to undervalue and thrust him aside, whenever he asks an office of honor or profit. This is the fate of editors, who of all men, labor most and are the worst paid of any in the community. It is their own fault if this neglect continues.—*Wabash Express.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Watt, Mr. HENRY B. WILLIAMS, Merchant of Charlotte, to Miss SUSAN E. BOYD, step-daughter of Andrew Grier, Esq., and grandaughter of the late Gen. Barringer and Col. Thos. Boyd.

FRESH OYSTERS!

MR. ROUECHE informs the gentlemen and ladies of Charlotte, that he will visit that place during the week of the ensuing County Court, with a cargo of

FRESH OYSTERS,

And be prepared to furnish them in the very best style, either raw, or served up in a manner to please the palate of the most fastidious epicure. He may be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

Jannary 24, 1845. 1w

PAY UP.

DR. THOMAS HARRIS requests those indebted to him to call and settle at the ensuing January or February Courts. He is compelled to settle up his affairs, and those who do not comply with this request, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

☞ He may still be found at his office, opposite the Mansion House, ready to obey the calls of his friends.

Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1845. 93-tfc

DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Division N. C. Militia.
RUTHERFORDTON, Jan. 1st, 1845.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

THE undersigned, having been duly elected and Commissioned Major-General of the 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia, has assumed the command, and requires the proper returns and duties to be rendered to him.

2. The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all are required to render the proper obedience and respect: WILLIAM H. MILLER, Division Inspector, Chief of the Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

CHARLES N. EMERSON, Quarter Master, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

WILLIAM R. MYERS, and JOHN M. JONES, Aids with the rank of Major.

(Signed) JOHN G. BYNUM,
Maj. Gen'l. 4th Division N. C. Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Division N. C. Militia.
RUTHERFORDTON, Jan. 1st, 1845.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

THE Officers of the 11th Brigade N. C. Militia, will meet at their usual places of Regimental Muster, on the 22d of February next, to vote for Brigadier General in place of Brigadier General Means, resigned.

By order of the Major-General,
CHAS. N. EMERSON, Lt. Col.
Jan. 1845. 94-3w

PUBLIC

SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell his PLANTATION at the Court House in Charlotte on the Tuesday of our next Superior Court, if not sold privately before that time. It contains

176 Acres,

and is well known as a healthy location, four miles north of Charlotte. The buildings are new and most of the land under cultivation is fresh. Terms will be favorable to the purchaser.

—ALSO—

On the 6th of March he will sell at his residence all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Three Valuable

Horses,

TWO MILCH COWS,

And a few Hogs,

One Buggy with a top, and Harness;

ONE NEW WAGON;

Bacon, Corn, Fodder,

OATS AND HAY; 6,000 *SHINGLES;*

PLANK; 2 STOVES, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

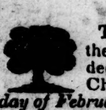
Terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL.
Jan. 24, 1845. 94-

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.



THE beautiful residence of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, deceased, in the village of Charlotte, will be sold *on Tuesday of February Court.* Terms, credit of six months; note payable on the Bank with approved endorsers and mortgage on the premises until paid.

P. S. Possession to be given on the 1st January, 1846.

W. A. HARRIS.
January, 1845. 94-6w

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

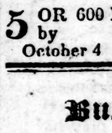
AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

THERE will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held in Charlotte, on the first Saturday in February.

ANDREW SPRINGS, Pres't.
Jannary 17, 1845. 94-

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843

5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.
October 4 1844. 78

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Moses W. Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by W. S. Norment, 2 doors south of the court house; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr Happoldt office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr M. B. Taylor, 2 doors south of Carolina Inn; Dr. D. T. Caldwell, nearly opposite the U. S Mint.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office at Charlotte Hotel.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs first door north of ourthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; T. Trotter, next door to the Post Office.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, next door to the Carolina Inn J. J. Haden, 2d door above Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 7 doors east of Williams' Store; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith—W. & G.W. Suggs, 3 squares south of the Courthouse.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office in Courthouse.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office in Courthouse.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

CHARLOTTE RETAIL PRICES.

Bacon,	6½ a 8
Bagging,	18 a 22
Bale Rope,	8 a 10
Bees wax,	20 a 25
Cheese,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	8 a 12½
Drugs & Paints,	
Copperas,	6½
Indigo,	125 a 200
Saleratus,	20 a 25
White lead in Kegs,	275 a 300
Blue Stone,	20 a 25
Allum,	10 a 12½
Domestic Goods.	
Shirtings Brown,	6¼ a 12
Bleached,	6¼ a 18¾
Calicoes,	6¼ a 25
Stripes,	12½ a 20
Plains,	15 a 25
Checks,	12½ a 25
Negro Linseys,	20 a 33
Satinets,	50 a 150
Broad Cloth, per yd.,	200 a 10,00
Cassimeres,	75 a 4,00
Flour, in Barls,	3½ a 4,00
Feathers	25 a 28
Gun powder,	37½ a
Iron,	3½ a 4
Hoop,	10
Leather, sole,	22½ a 28
Lead,	10
Lard,	8 a 10
Molasses,	40 a 50
Nails,	6½ a 8
Lintseed Oil, per gal.	100 a 1 12
Lamp, do do	125 a 200
Rice, per lb.	5 a 6¼
Sugar,	10 a 12½
Loaf,	16½ a 18¾
Steel Cast,	a 25
English Blister	18 a 19
German,	a 19
American,	a 12½
Twine,	25 a
Tallow,	7 a 10
Tobacco,	10 a 50
Shoes Boy,	37 a 100
Children,	25 a 50
Thick mens,	75 a 150
Kip,	100 a 125
Calf,	150 a 300
Ladies,	50 a 175
Hats, (wool,)	50 a 200
Fur, do do	100 a 600
Caps, leather,	18 a 37½
Fur, do do	200 a 1,00
Blankets,	50 a 150
Bed, per pair,	300 a 750
Trace Chains,	62½ a 100

POETRY.

TO THE SPIRIT OF POETRY.

BY MRS. F. S. OSGOOD.

Leave me not yet! Leave me not cold and lonely,
Thou dear ideal of my pining heart!
Thou art the friend—the beautiful—the only,
Whom I would keep, though all the world depart!
Thou that dost veil the frailest flower with glory,
Spirit of light and loveliness and truth!
Thou that didst tell me a sweet fairy story,
Of the dim future, in my wistful youth!
Thou, who can'st weave a halo round the spirit
Thro' which nought mean nor evil dare intrude,
Resume not yet the gift which I inherit
From heaven and thee, that dearest, holiest good!
Leave me not now! Leave me not cold and lonely,
Thou starry prophet of my pining heart!
Thou art the friend—the tenderest—the only,
With whom, of all, 'twould be despair to part.

Thou that cam'st to me in my dreaming childhood,
Shaping the changeful clouds to pageants rare,
Peopling the smiling vale, and shaded wildwood,
With airy beings, faint yet strangely fair;
Telling me all the sea-born breeze was saying,
While it went whispering through the willing leaves,
Bidding me listen to the light rain playing
Its pleasant tune about the household eaves;
Tuning the low sweet ripple of the river,
'Till its melodious murmur seemed a song,
A tender and sad chant, repeated ever,
A sweet impassioned plaint of love and wrong;
Leave me not yet! Leave me not cold and lonely!
Thou star of promise o'er my clouded path!
Leave not the life that borrows from thee only
All of delight and beauty that it hath!

Thou, that when others knew not how to love me,
Nor cared to fathom half my yearning soul,
Did'st wreathe thy flowers of light, around, above me,
To woo and win me from my grief's control.
By all my dreams, the passionate, and holy,
When thou hast sung love's lullaby to me,
By all the childlike worship, fond and lowly,
Which I have lavished upon thine and thee—
By all the lays my simple lute was learning,
To echo from thy voice stay—with me still!
Once flown—alas! for thee there's no returning,
The charm will die o'er valley, wood, and hill,
Tell me not time, whose wing my brow has shaded,
Has wither'd spring's sweet bloom within my heart,
Ah, no! the rose of love is yet unfaded,
Tho' hope and joy, its sister flowers, depart.

Well do I know that I have wronged thine altar,
With the light offerings of an idler's mind,
And thus with shame, my pleading prayer, I falter,
Leave me not, spirit! deaf, dumb and blind!
Deaf to the mystic harmony of nature,
Blind to the beauty of her stars and flowers,
Leave me not, heavenly yet human teacher,
Lonely and lost in this cold world of ours!
Heaven knows I need thy music and thy beauty
Still to beguile me on my weary way,
To lighten to my soul the cares of duty,
And bless with radiant dreams the darkened day;
To charm my wild heart in the worldly revel,
Lest I, too, join the sinless, false, and vain;
Let me not lower the soulless level
Of those whom now I pity and disdain!
Leave me not yet! Leave me not cold and pining,
Thou bird of Paradise, whose plumes of light
Where'er they rested left a glory shining,
Fly not to heaven, or let me share thy flight!

LOVE.

The following fragment from the pen of Frederick Halm, is almost inimitable in its beauty and delicacy.

Tell me, my heart, what love is?
It giveth but to rob—
Two souls and one idea,
Two hearts and but one throb.
And tell me how love cometh?
It comes—and ah, 'tis here.
And whither, pray, it fleeth?
'Twas not—'twas fancy mere.

And when is love the purest?
When its own self it shuns.
And when is love the deepest?
When love the stillest runs.
And when is love the richest?
It hoardeth when it gives.
And tell me how love speaketh?
It speaketh not—it lives.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91-F

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Charlotte, on Monday of the next County Court, (the 4th Monday in January, 1845,) that

Valuabl House and Lot.

belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Nolen, situated on trade street, between the Courthouse and the Branch Mint. The property is in good condition. Terms made known at the sale.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Dec. 20, 1844. 89:-ts

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection*.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
urviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90 F.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

House and Sign Painting AND PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a libera share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28 1844. 50—1y.

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, }
JOSEPH W. ROSS, } Excc'rs.

May 27, 1844. 62-

CHARLOTTE Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64-F.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences.

C. J. FOX

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..F

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be pleased to wait upon then at all times.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES, Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experience workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL }
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
MILES HILL. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petition, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844. and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844. Prs. fee $10 87...3m

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR
MAN' PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES, Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART, Cobura, Union Co.
B. OATES, Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59-F.

SOLD OUT.

I HAVE sold my stock of GROCERIES, &c., to Mr. R. M. STERLING. All those indebted to the subscriber will call and settle by cash or note.

R. H. BRAWLY.

January 8, 1845 4w

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and and twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		$1 00
" Hair Tonic	"	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among, whch are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor relief. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

"Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good."

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my family, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85 F